



BOROUGH OF LYTHAM ST. ANNES

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

The Medical Officer of Health

AND

Chief Public Health Inspector

1963



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BOROUGH OF LYTHAM ST. ANNES

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR 1963

BY

C. ROBERTSON WILSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Together with the

ANNUAL REPORT of
TREVOR H. CUTLER, M.A.P.H.I.
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

BOROUGH OF LYTHAM ST. ANNES

HEALTH COMMITTEE

THE MAYOR (Councillor J. H. LLOYD, J.P.)
Councillor G. CLEGG, Chairman
Councillor G. H. BUCKLEY, J.P., Vice-Chairman
Alderman J. FAULKNER
Alderman H. M. MAYMON
Alderman F. W. PICKLES, C.A.
Alderman N. S. UTLEY
Counsellor W. CALLON
Councillor E. CROSSLEY
Councillor J. GOULDBOURN
Councillor E. HEELEY
Counsellor E. PORTER
Councillor J. SHEPHERD
Councillor J. M. TAVERNOR
Counsellor Mrs. D. E. PARFITT

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health:

C. ROBERTSON WILSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector

†°TREVOR H. CUTLER, M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

°L. ROBINSON, M.A.P.H.I.

Public Health Inspectors:

°B. SANDERSON, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H.
C. C. BURGESS, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H.

Clerical Staff:

R. CRAVEN

Miss E. MOYES

° Also holds the Royal Society of Health Certificate as a Meat and Foods Inspector

† Also holds the Royal Society of Health Certificate as a Smoke Inspector.

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year, 1963.

The Vital Statistics for the year show some variation; the Adjusted Birth Rate was 15.6 per thousand of population compared with 14.1 in 1962—a rise; while the Adjusted Death Rate was 12.6 per thousand—a fall from the rate, 13.9, in 1962. The Infant Mortality Rate at 26.5 per thousand live births was, unfortunately, up on that for 1962 (20.0) but a little less than the 1961 rate of 27.7. This was accounted for by 12 deaths of children during the first year of life and of these 10 died in the first month (Neo-natal period). This Neo-natal Mortality has been the subject of a good deal of recent research. Four of our ten neo-natal deaths were accounted for by congenital malformations. Again it can be reported that there have been no deaths of mothers in childbirth.

From Table IV and Table V it will be seen that the major causes of deaths have been Heart Disease, Malignant Growths, and Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System in that order. This is, of course, not surprising in a Borough having 25% of its population of pensionable age.

Again I must point out an increase in lung cancer deaths—during the year under review quite an alarming one. 26 deaths occurred due to this complaint as compared with 17 in 1962. In this total the male deaths (23) are more than double what they were in 1962 (10). Cigarette smoking may not be the sole cause, but it is at least a very important one. It is surprising how deaf the public ear can be to repeated warnings that heavy smokers of cigarettes are thirty times more likely than non-smokers to contract lung cancer. The weed and its purveyors are well entrenched!

Accidents and suicides again loom larger than one would wish. All accidental deaths were 21 as against 18 in 1962. Deaths from motor vehicle accidents were 7, compared with 5 in 1962. It is very difficult to know how many of these accidents were preventable, in all probability, a high proportion. With talks and exhibits, quite a lot of propaganda is undertaken on the prevention of accidents, particularly those in the home. From the figures of the past two years anyway, suicide would appear to be much more prevalent among women. In 1962 it was three women and this past year seven to one. A great variety of aggravating factors must be behind these acts. The Psychiatric Clinics attend others who have attempted to take their lives but not succeeded. The whole question is a big one for all those concerned in Mental Health Work.

Any real prevalence of notifiable infectious disease only shared itself in three directions. Measles was again prevalent in 1963, three hundred and four cases being notified. Sonne Dysentery—56 cases. Food Poisoning—44 cases. These latter two involved the Health Department in quite a lot of time-consuming investigation. The Sonne Dysentery was entirely confined to outbreaks in one school. The Food Poisoning cases were mainly accounted for by an outbreak in a small hotel, and another outbreak pretty certainly milk borne.

It should be mentioned that there was one case of Typhoid Fever in a resident of the Borough connected with the Zermatt outbreak early in the year. Also that there were eleven notifications of Tuberculosis during

the year compared with eight in 1962. This coincided with a visit to the town by the Mass Miniature Radiography Unit in the Autumn. 5,728 people were X-rayed and five active cases discovered by this means.

I have to acknowledge with thanks the happy co-operation of all in the Health Department during a year which at times has stretched the establishment to a high degree. I am grateful also to you, Mr. Chairman, the Vice-Chairman, and the members of the Health Committee.

Yours faithfully,

C. ROBERTSON WILSON, Medical Officer of Health.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area (exclusive of Foreshore), 5,814 acres	}	Total area,
Area of Foreshore, 5,891 acres		11,705 acres
Population: Census, 1931, 25,760.		
Population: Census, 1951, 30,343.		
Population: Census, 1961, 36,222.		
Population: (Mid-1963, Registrar General's Estimate) 36,300		

Physical Features and Character of the Area

The Borough is a seaside resort, situated on the Fylde Coast, and extends from the Estuary of the River Ribble to the Southern boundary of Blackpool, a distance of six and three-quarter miles. The curving coast line faces successively South, South-West and West. The district is very flat and the climate equable. The soil is of a sandy nature near the sea, but inland is chiefly clay.

Number of inhabited houses (Census, 1951) ...	8,637
Number of inhabited houses (Census, 1961) ...	11,708
Number of inhabited houses (December, 1963) ...	12,672
Rateable value ...	£1,972,538
Produce of Penny Rate ...	£7,710

Social Conditions, including the Chief Occupations of the Inhabitants

The population is more residential than industrial. The industries include slipper and boot manufacturers, several light engineering works, and several laundries. None of these has any special influence on public health. There is a considerable holiday population during the Summer months.

VITAL STATISTICS

Home population (Census mid-1963), 36,300.

Live Births:

	Total	M.	F.
Legitimate ...	452	227	225
Illegitimate ...	30	15	15
Total ...	482	242	240

Birth-rate per 1,000 population: 12.5

Adjusted Birth-rate per 1,000 population: 15.6

(Comparability factor, 1.25)

Stillbirths :

	Total	M.	F.
Legitimate ...	7 ...	4 ...	3
Illegitimate	1 ...	1 ...	Nil
Rate per 1,000 total births: 17.4			

Deaths of infants under 1 year of age :

	Total	M.	F.
Legitimate	11 ...	7 ...	4
Illegitimate	1 ...	1 ...	Nil

Deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age :

	Total	M.	F.
Legitimate	9 ...	5 ...	4
Illegitimate	1 ...	1 ...	Nil

Deaths of infants under 1 week of age :

	Total	M.	F.
Legitimate	4 ...	2 ...	2
Illegitimate	1 ...	1 ...	Nil

	Total	M.	F.
Deaths	652 ...	294 ...	358
Death-rate per 1,000 population			18.0
Adjusted death-rate per 1,000 population			12.6
(Comparability factor, 0.70)			

Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 total births: Nil

	Total No. of deaths
Infantile mortality	12
Rate per 1,000 live births	26.5

	Total No. of deaths
Infantile mortality (neo-natal)	10
Rate per 1,000 live births	22.1
Infantile Mortality (early neo-natal)	5
Rate per 1,000 live births	11.1
Perinatal Mortality rate per 1,000 total births	28.3

Deaths from :

Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	3	Rate ... 0.08 per 1,000
Malignant Neoplasms ..	118	Rate ... 3.25 per 1,000

TABLE 1
Birth-rate, Death-rate and Analysis of Mortality during the year, 1963
(Provisional figures)

	Rate per 1,000 Home Population		ANNUAL DEATH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION										Rate per 1,000 Related Live-births	
	Live births	Stillbirths	All causes	T.B. Respiratory	T.B. Non-Respy.	T.B. (All forms)	Cancer (All forms)	Cancer (lung and bronchus)	Other Cancer	Maternal Mortality (total)	Maternal causes due to abortion	Maternal causes (excl. abortion)	Infant Mortality	Neo-Natal Mortality
England and Wales	18.2	0.32	12.2	0.056	0.007	0.063	2.18	0.52	1.66	0.28	0.06	0.22	20.9	14.2
LYTHAM ST. ANNES	15.6	0.22	12.6	0.08	0.00	0.08	3.25	0.72	2.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	26.5	22.1

TABLE II
Comparative Table of Births, Deaths, Stillbirths, Maternal and
Infant Mortality

LYTHAM ST. ANNES	Live Births		Deaths (all causes)		Stillbirths		Maternal Mortality		Infant Mortality			
	No. regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 pop'n	No. regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 pop'n	No. regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 total births	No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 total births	Total		Neo-natal	
									No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 live births		
Year 1963	482	*12.5	652	*18.0	8	17.4	Nil	Nil	12	26.5	10	22.1
" 1962	499	13.8	605	16.8	8	15.8	Nil	Nil	10	20.0	9	18.0
" 1961	470	13.2	662	18.7	7	14.7	Nil	Nil	13	27.7	8	17.0
" 1960	406	12.5	620	19.0	7	16.9	Nil	Nil	6	14.8	4	9.9
" 1959	427	13.3	572	17.8	11	25.1	Nil	Nil	6	14.1	6	14.1
" 1958	375	11.8	602	19.0	14	36.0	Nil	Nil	12	32.0	10	26.7
Average 5 years—1958-62	—	12.9	—	18.2	—	21.7	—	Nil	—	21.7	—	17.1

* Adjusted live birth-rate (comparability factor, 1.25) = 15.6 per 1,000

" " death-rate (comparability factor, 0.70) = 12.6 per 1,000

VITAL STATISTICS

TABLE III

Birth and death rates, together with case rates for certain infectious diseases, for England and Wales in the year 1963

(Provisional figures based on Registrar General's Weekly and Quarterly Returns)

Estimated home population mid-1963 — 47,022,700

	No.	Rate per 1,000 home population
BIRTHS :		
Live births	856,276	18·2
Stillbirths	15,074	(0·32
		(17·3 (a)
DEATHS :		
All causes	572,484	12·2
Tuberculosis (all forms)	2,962	0·063
Respiratory	2,613	0·056
Non-respiratory	349	0·007
Cancer (all forms)	102,380	2·18
Lung and bronchus	24,422	0·52
Other cancer	77,958	1·66
Maternal mortality (total)	244	0·28 (a)
Maternal causes (excluding abortion)	195	0·22 (a)
Due to abortion	49	0·06 (a)
Infant mortality	17,870	20·9 (b)
Neo-natal mortality	12,176	14·2 (b)
NOTIFICATIONS (corrected) :		
Typhoid fever	2 2	0·005
Paratyphoid fever	341	0·007
Meningococcal infection	(07	0·013
Scarlet fever	17,437	0·371
Whooping cough	34,733	0·739
Diphtheria	33	0·001
Erysipelas	1,739	0·037
Smallpox	—	—
Measles	601,106	12·783
Acute pneumonia	14,170	0·301
Acute poliomyelitis—		
Paralytic	39	0·001
Non-paralytic	12	0·000
Acute encephalitis—		
Infective	125	0·003
Post-infectious	165	0·004
Dysentery	31,730	0·675
Food poisoning	5,860	0·125
Puerperal pyrexia	6,484	0·138
Tuberculosis—		
Respiratory	16,355	0·348
Meninges and C.N.S.	144	0·003
Other	2,464	0·052
Anthrax	10	0·000

(a) Per 1,000 total (live and still) births.

(b) Per 1,000 live births.

TABLE IV

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE BOROUGH OF LYTHAM ST. ANNES

	Causes of Death	1963			1962		
		M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory	2	1	3	3	1	4
2	Tuberculosis, other	—	—	—	1	—	1
3	Syphilitic disease	—	—	—	2	1	3
4	Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Meningococcal infections	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	5	9	14	7	5	12
11	" " lung, bronchus	23	3	26	10	7	17
12	" " breast	—	9	9	—	13	13
13	" " uterus	—	4	4	—	5	5
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	27	38	65	27	25	52
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	—	—	—	2	1	3
16	Diabetes	—	2	2	4	1	5
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system	37	64	101	42	62	104
18	Coronary disease, angina	95	65	160	75	56	131
19	Hypertension with heart disease	3	4	7	3	4	7
20	Other heart disease	16	54	70	28	62	90
21	Other circulatory disease	14	26	40	8	13	21
22	Influenza	2	—	2	1	3	4
23	Pneumonia	8	10	18	9	6	15
24	Bronchitis	18	10	28	19	3	22
25	Other disease of respiratory system	4	1	5	5	5	10
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	1	2	5	2	7
27	Gastritis, enteritis, and diarrhoea	1	2	3	—	—	—
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	1	3	4	1	2	3
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	2	—	2	1	—	1
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—	—	—	—
31	Congenital malformations	2	2	4	—	2	2
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	22	32	54	21	29	50
33	Motor vehicle accidents	2	5	7	2	3	5
34	Suicide	1	7	8	1	4	5
35	Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—	—	—	—
36	All other accidents	8	6	14	7	6	13
	All Causes Total	294	358	652	284	321	605

TABLE V

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE BOROUGH OF LYTHAM ST. ANNES DURING 1963

	Percentage of total deaths
Heart Disease	36.35
Malignant Neoplasms (All sites)	18.00
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	17.00
Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases ...	8.28
Other Circulatory Disease	6.13
Bronchitis	4.50
Pneumonia	2.76
Tuberculosis	0.46
All Other Causes	6.72

STATISTICS OF THE AREA

1. Population.

The Population of the Borough at the middle of 1963 is estimated by the Registrar General at 36,300, 190 more than in 1962, and 10,540 more than the 1931 census, and 5,957 more than the 1951 census.

2. Births.

According to the Registrar General, 482 live births—242 males and 240 females—occurred in the Borough during the year. This is 17 less than in the previous year, and gives a crude birth-rate of 12.5 per thousand.

CORRECTED BIRTH-RATE.

1963 adjusted birth-rate (comparability factor, 1.25)—15.6 per thousand.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.

There has been a decrease in the number of illegitimate births, 30—of which 15 were males and 15 females—as compared with 31 in 1962. This represents 6.2 per cent of the total live births, and an illegitimate birth-rate of 0.82 per 1,000 of the population. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 6.2 per cent, and 0.86 per thousand.

STILL BIRTHS.

There were 8 stillbirths—5 males and 3 females—as compared with 8, 4 males and 4 females, during the previous year. This represents 1.66 per cent of the total births, and a stillbirth rate of 0.22 per 1,000 of the population. The corresponding figures for 1962 were 1.60 per cent. and 0.22 per thousand.

3. Deaths.

There has been an increase in the number of deaths during the year, 652 as compared with 605 in 1962. The crude death-rate is 18.0 per thousand; this is 1.2 above that for the previous year.

CORRECTED DEATH-RATE.

1963 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor, 0.70)—12.6 per thousand.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

1. Water Supply.

Water is supplied by the Fylde Water Board; the supply has been satisfactory in quality and ample in quantity. Practically all houses in the Borough receive their supply direct from the mains, but some of the larger houses, hotels, etc., are provided with storage cisterns.

All water is mechanically filtered; lime water is added to prevent action on lead, and the water is afterwards chlorinated.

LEGISLATION IN FORCE

List of Adoptive Acts of Parliament

Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, Parts II, III, IV and V

Museums and Gymnasium Act, 1891.

Private Street Works Act, 1892.

Public Libraries Acts, 1892 to 1919.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, with certain exceptions and amendments which are fully set out in Section 8 of the Lytham Saint Annes Corporation Act, 1923.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, Section 86, as to dealers in old metal and marine stores.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, Section 85, as to Registries for Servants.

The following parts and sections of the Public Health Act, 1925, viz.:

Sections 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 30, 31 and 35 comprised in Part II.

Sections 38, 42 and 43, comprised in Part III.

Sections 45, 46, 47 and 50, comprised in Part IV.

Sections 51, 52, 53, 54 and 55, comprised in Part V.

On the 16th May, 1927, the Minister of Health declared the Council to be the Local Authority for the purpose of administering the Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 1926, to the exclusion of the County Council.

By "The Borough of Lytham St. Annes (Offensive Trades) Confirmation Order, 1924," the Minister of Health on the 6th December, 1924, confirmed the Order of the Council under Sec. 112 of the Public Health Act, 1875, as amended by Sec. 51 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, declaring the trades, business or manufactures of a Gut Scraper, a Rag and Bone Dealer, a Bone Crusher or Grinder, and a Fish Frier within the Borough to be offensive trades.

(This Order, so far as it relates to the trade of a Fish Frier, was revoked by Sec. 107 of the Public Health Act, 1936).

The Lancashire County Council, by agreement dated 6th May, 1952, delegated to the Council such of their functions under Part II and Part III of the Town and Country Planning Act, 1947, as are specified in the Third Schedule to the Lancashire County Council Town and Country Delegated Planning Scheme, 1952.

LANCASHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1951

S. 13—Slaughter of Animals other than for human consumption.

S. 14—Registration of Hawkers and their premises.

The Council, by resolution (No. 791, dated 17th December, 1951) has fixed 1st April, 1952, as the appointed date for the coming into operation of S. 13 (Slaughter of Animals other than for human consumption) and S. 14 (Registration of Hawkers and their premises) of the Lancashire County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951. (Advertisement in Lytham St. Annes Express and Lytham Times of 8th February, 1952).

LOCAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT

Lytham St. Annes Corporation Act, 1923, Royal Assent 31st July, 1923.

(LYTHAM ST. ANNES FOOD ORDER, 1946)

The Minister of Health, by the Lytham St. Annes (Food) Order, 1946, declared Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, to be in force in the Borough of Lytham St. Annes, with effect from the 21st day of August, 1946.

Section 14 contains provisions relating to the registration of premises used in connection with—

- (a) the sale or manufacture for the purpose of sale of ice cream or the storage of ice cream intended for sale; and
- (b) the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES (HYGIENE) REGULATIONS, 1958

The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food by order has declared Parts II and III of these Regulations to be in force in the Borough of Lytham St. Annes with effect from 1st July, 1962.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS (PREVENTION OF CRUELTY) REGULATIONS, 1958

The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food by order has declared Regulation 5 of the Regulations to be in force in the Borough of Lytham St. Annes with effect from 1st July, 1962.

BYE-LAWS IN FORCE WITHIN THE BOROUGH

DATE

15th June, 1880 ... Pleasure Boats and Vessels, Lytham.

29th April, 1889 ... The Beach, Lytham.

2nd Oct., 1891 ... Pleasure Boats and Vessels, St. Annes.

- 24th Oct., 1903 ... Seashore and Esplanade, St. Annes.
- 29th May, 1907 ... The Beach, Lytham.
- 15th June, 1907 ... Seashore, Lytham.
- 26th Mar., 1923 ... Cleansing of Footpaths and Pavements, Removal of Household Refuse, etc.
- 26th Mar., 1923 ... Public Slaughter-houses.
- 26th Mar., 1923 ... Public Bathing.
- 26th Mar., 1923 ... Horses, Ponies, Mules or Asses.
- 26th Mar., 1923 ... Mortuaries.
- 4th April, 1923 ... Nuisances.
- 9th June, 1926 ... Bye-laws with respect to the Management of the Park Cemetery. (Amended 25th October, 1948).
- 15th May, 1928 ... Public Slaughter-houses.
- 26th Sept., 1932 ... Parks and Pleasure Grounds.
- 30th Nov., 1936 ... Good Rule and Government (Dogs and Bicycles).
- 19th Dec., 1938 ... Public Sanitary Conveniences.
- 19th Dec., 1938 ... Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc.
- 30th Jan., 1939 ... Good Rule and Government (Roller Skating).
- 24th April, 1939 ... Queues.
- 25th Sept., 1939 ... New Streets.
- 27th Sept., 1948 ... Regulations with respect to the Management of the Park Cemetery.
- 25th Oct., 1948 ... Table of Fees to be taken by Ministers of Religion at Interments in the Park Cemetery.
- 30th Jan., 1950 ... Sale of Contraceptives in Slot Machines.
- 30th Jan., 1950 ... Handling and Sale of Food.
- 25th Sept., 1950 ... Hackney Carriages (Amended October, 1962).
- 30th July, 1951 ... Table of Fees and Payments with respect to the Parks Cemetery.
- 25th Nov., 1953 ... Building Bye-laws.
- 31st Jan., 1955 ... Underground Rooms (Regulations).
- 30th July, 1956 ... Good Rule and Government (Deposit of Litter).
- 30th Sept., 1957 ... Regulations with respect to the Park Crematorium.
- 30th Sept., 1957 ... Table of Fees and Charges with respect to the Park Crematorium (Amended 25th November, 1957).
- 30th Sept., 1957 ... Table of Fees to be paid to Ministers for Cremation Services.
- 31st Mar., 1959 ... Clean Air Act.
- 1st Dec., 1960 ... Building Byelaws of 1954, Additions to.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASE

(a) Notifiable Diseases :

1. **Smallpox.**

No cases were notified during the year.

2. **Scarlet Fever.**

No cases were notified during the year.

3. **Diphtheria.**

No cases were notified during the year.

4. **Enteric or Typhoid Fever.**

One case was notified during the year.

5. **Paratyphoid Fever.**

No cases were notified during the year.

6. **Measles.**

Three hundred and four cases were notified as compared with one hundred and seventy nine in 1962. There were no deaths.

7. **Acute Pneumonia.**

No cases were notified during the year.

8. **Whooping Cough.**

Two cases were notified during the year.

9. **Puerperal Pyrexia.**

One case was notified during the year.

10. **Meningococcal Infection.**

No cases were notified during the year.

11. **Acute Poliomyelitis.**

No cases were notified during the year.

12. **Acute Encephalitis (Infective and Post-Infectious).**

No cases were notified during the year.

13. **Sonne Dysentery.**

Fifty-six cases were notified during the year.

14. **Ophthalmia Neonatorum.**

No cases were notified during the year.

15. **Erysipelas.**

One case was notified during the year.

16. **Malaria.**

No cases were notified during the year.

17. **Food Poisoning.**

Forty-four cases were notified during the year.

18. **Tuberculosis.**

There has been an increase in the number of cases of Tuberculosis notified—11 compared with 8 in 1962, but a decrease in the number of deaths—3 compared with 5 in 1962. During the year 3 deaths were attributed to Tuberculosis giving a death-rate of 0.08 per 1,000, which is 0.06 below the rate for the previous year.

(b) Non-notifiable Diseases:

1. **Influenza.**

Two deaths in the Borough were attributed to this cause during the year.

2. **Malignant Neoplasms.**

There has been an increase in the number of deaths from cancer; 118 deaths—55 males and 63 females—being registered as due to this disease, 16 more than the previous year. The death-rate is 3.25 per 1,000 which is 0.13 above the rate for the previous year.

TABLE VI
Incidence of the Main Infectious Diseases, 1959—1963

	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Dysentery	2	19	2	—	56
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	1	1
Poliomyelitis	—	1	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	7	12	1	—	—
Tuberculosis (all forms)	2	5	13	8	11
Measles	121	291	59	179	304
Whooping cough	3	37	23	—	2
Acute Pneumonia	4	4	2	—	—
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	3	1	—	—	44

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

Under the National Health Service Act, 1946, the maternity and child welfare functions of the Local Authority were transferred to the Lancashire County Council on the 5th July, 1948.

Infantile Mortality Rate.

The infantile mortality rate for the year was 26.5 per 1,000 live births, as against 20.0 in 1962, and is made up of 8 male and 4 female deaths.

Neo-Natal Death Rate.

The neo-natal death-rate which represents the number of deaths of infants under 1 weeks of age, is 22.1 per 1,000 live births and is made up of 6 male and 4 female deaths.

Early Neo-Natal Death Rate

The early neo-natal death-rate which represents the number of deaths of infants under 1 week of age, is 10.3 per 1,000 live births, and is made up of 3 male and 2 female deaths.

SCHOOL HEALTH AND MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CLINICS

County Council Clinics held in the Borough are as follows:--

St. Annes. Public Offices, Clifton Drive South.

Monday	...	p.m.	Ophthalmic Clinic.
Tuesday	...	a.m.	Minor Ailments Clinic.
		a.m.	Vaccination and Immunisation (2nd Tuesday in each month).
		a.m.	Dental Clinic.
		p.m.	Child Welfare Clinic.
Wednesday	...	a.m.	Speech Therapy.
		p.m.	Speech Therapy.
Thursday	...	a.m.	Dental Clinic.
Friday	...	a.m.	Poliomyelitis Vaccination (1st in month usually).

St. Annes. Queensway Clinic, Walter Avenue.

Thursday	...	a.m.	Child Welfare Clinic.
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Lytham. Bath Street Clinic.

Tuesday	...	a.m.	Dental Clinic.
		p.m.	Dental Clinic.
		p.m.	Speech Therapy.
Wednesday	...	a.m.	Minor Ailments Clinic.
		a.m.	Vaccination and Immunisation (2nd Wednesday in month).
		a.m.	Poliomyelitis Vaccination (3rd in month)
		p.m.	Child Welfare Clinic.
		p.m.	Orthopaedic Clinic for Children (3rd Wednesday in each month).
Thursday	...	a.m.	Chiropody Clinic for Children (3rd Thursday in each month)
Friday		a.m.	Remedial Exercises by Physiotherapist

Ansdell. Baptist Church Hall, Ansdell Road North.

Thursday	...	p.m.	Child Welfare Clinic (every Thursday)
		p.m.	Vaccination and Immunisation (2nd in month)

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my fifth annual report upon certain aspects of the Department's duties.

The technical and clerical staff remained unchanged during the year. New legislation, mainly in the form of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, coming onto the Statute book during the year made it evident that increased staff would be needed in 1964 to meet the Council's new obligations.

Work on the modernisation of the Refuse Handling Plant commenced in May, 1963 and was sufficiently far advanced by December, 1963 to necessitate the closure of the existing Works so that the scheme could make further progress. It is confidently expected that July, 1964 will see in operation one of the best-equipped and up-to-date separation and incineration plants in the country, serving a Borough the size of Lytham St. Annes.

An examination of the table of visits made in 1963 by the Inspectorate reveals 991 visits relating to Infectious Disease and Food Poisoning Investigations. The vast majority of these visits were the result of two outbreaks of Sonne Dysentery which occurred in the summer and early autumn. These urgent calls upon the Department's technical staff were such as to result in the virtual cessation, for a considerable period of time, of routine visits of inspection to a variety of premises, including food preparing premises. Fortunately determined efforts by the staff enabled a good deal of this back-log of routine work to be recovered by the year end.

During the year the Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963 came into force. The implementation of these Regulations resulted in increased man-hours being spent on Meat Inspection at the Public Abattoir. Greater numbers of Cattle, Cows and Calves were found where some part or organ was unfit for human consumption, on the other hand less Pigs and Sheep were discovered with such conditions. I am of the opinion that these results reflect the usual annual fluctuation of percentages rather than evidence of increased findings due to the carrying out of the more detailed examination required by the Regulations. This view would seem to be supported by the fact that the number of carcasses requiring total condemnation fell to an all-time low figure of 24 or 0.17 per cent. of the total kill. No doubt figures over the next few years will resolve this question.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen, my thanks are due, in no small measure, to all my colleagues for their assistance throughout the year and to the Health Committee and the Council for their continuing support, without which the work detailed in this report would not be possible.

Yours faithfully,

T. H. CUTLER,
Chief Public Health Inspector.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD PREMISES

MILK

The Borough of Lytham St. Annes is a Specified Area, thus only heat treated or Tuberculin Tested raw milk can be sold, by retail, in the district.

Bacteriological and biological sampling of milk retailed in the Borough is now carried out by Lancashire County Council. Unfortunately this Authority are unable to provide details of the samples taken in the Borough.

ICE CREAM

Bacteriological Examination

Ninety-five samples of ice cream were submitted for examination and the results are as follows :—

Grade 1	...	...	...	...	83
Grade 2	...	...	...	...	12
Grade 3	...	...	...	...	0
Grade 4	...	...	...	...	0

Three of the samples placed in Grade Two were of "loose" ice cream. Following advice as to proper sterilisation of equipment, etc., repeat samples produced results in Grade One. In all, 191 visits were made to premises where ice cream is sold, for the purpose of giving advice.

It is satisfactory to note that there were no "unsatisfactory" samples (i.e., those falling within Grades 3 and 4) during the year.

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION

St. Annes Public Abattoir

With the exception of rabbits slaughtered at one new private slaughterhouse licensed for the purpose, all slaughtering of animals for human consumption is carried on at the Council's Public Abattoir. Some 30% of the carcase meat from this Abattoir is exported into the neighbouring rural areas and home-killed meat is brought into the Borough from other Abattoirs, mainly those at Blackpool and Liverpool.

The number of animals slaughtered at the Public Abattoir showed a slight reduction on the "throughput" for 1962, the figures being 14,598 in 1962 and 14,521 in 1963. This is accounted for by a reduction in the number of small animals slaughtered which was not quite offset by an increase in the number of cattle killed.

The continuing absence of tubercle infection in the cattle slaughtered at the Abattoir is most gratifying. The incidence of this disease in pigs is again low. 0.3% showed infection this year compared to 0.3% last year and 0.8% in 1961.

The improvements carried out in 1961 have proved to be of great assistance in maintaining a high standard of hygiene at the premises.

The number of entire carcasses and offal rejected as unfit for human consumption showed a marked decrease this year, the figure of 24 being a decrease of 12 over last year's figure, and 28 less than for the year 1961.

Carcases and offal inspected and condemned

	Cattle excl'ding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	1,272	502	24	10,142	2,581
Number inspected	1,272	502	24	10,142	2,581
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS AND CYSTICERCI :					
Whole carcasses condemned	1	6	3	9	5
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	639	446	Nil	1,041	518
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with disease other than Tuber- culosis and Cysticerci	50·3%	90·0%	12·5%	10·3%	20·2%
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY :					
Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	9
Percentage of number in- spected affected with Tuberculosis	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·3%
CYSTICERCOSIS :					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	15	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Generalised and totally con- demned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

The following table shows the cause of condemnation of entire carcasses :

CATTLE: (including Cows)	Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	0
	Fevered	...	...	...	...	2
	Jaundice	...	...	...	...	1
	Imperfect Bleeding	...	...	...	...	1
	Extensive Bruising	...	...	...	...	1
	Acute Peritonitis	...	...	...	...	1
	Generalised Oedema	...	...	...	...	1
CALVES:	Septic Ompholophlebitis	...	...	...	...	1
	Fevered	...	...	...	...	1
	Aeute Peritonitis	...	...	...	...	1

SHEEP:	Moribund	...	...	...	...	1
	Fevered	...	...	...	...	1
	Imperfect Bleeding	...	...	...	...	1
	Septic Metritis	...	...	...	...	1
	Extensive Bruising	...	...	...	...	1
	Generalised Oedema	...	...	...	...	2
	Acute Peritonitis	...	...	...	...	1
	Jaundice	...	...	...	...	1
PIGS:	Acute Peritonitis	...	...	...	...	2
	Uraemia	...	...	...	...	1
	Extensive Bruising	...	...	...	...	1
	Multiple Abscesses	...	...	...	...	1

Inspection of Premises

The following table shows visits paid to food premises:

Dairies	...	...	...	11
Fishmongers & Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	48
Hotels, Boarding Houses	...	...	...	57
Ice Cream premises	...	...	...	191
Restaurants	...	...	...	59
Grocers and other food premises	...	...	...	210
Butchers	...	...	...	76
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	...	...	...	46
Bakehouses	...	...	...	61
Food Hawkers (vehicles)	...	...	...	47

Contraventions of Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955-60—found and remedied:

Defects of Structure	...	...	7
Want of cleanliness and redecoration	...	...	11
Lack of/or defective sinks	...	...	3
Lack of washing facilities	...	...	8
Absence of clothing accommodation	...	...	5
Lack of first aid facilities	...	...	5
Inadequate protection of food	...	...	23
Defective table and counter surfaces	...	...	4
Inadequate sanitary accommodation	...	...	4
Unsuitable fittings	...	...	9
Unsuitable refuse storage	...	...	11
Others	...	...	4

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

By the courtesy of the Lancashire County Council, the following particulars of samples taken by the County Sampling Officer under the Food and Drugs Act, in Lytham St. Annes, during the year 1963 are given. A Total of one hundred and eighty-one samples was obtained consisting of one hundred and three samples of milk (twelve of which were Channel Islands milk) and seventy-eight others comprising:—

1 Codeine tablets	1 Tincture of iodine B.P.
1 Liquid paraffin B.P.	1 Cake mixture
1 Imitation cream powder	1 Cottage cheese
1 Cheddar cheese	1 Honey
1 Fish paste	1 Beef curry, canned
1 Boracic acid powder B.P.	1 Headache powder
1 Part loaf of brown bread	1 Pork sausage
1 Travel sickness tablets	1 Pancake and Yorkshire Pudding mixture
1 Dried, sliced onions	1 Treacle
3 Jam	1 Oats
1 Beetroot, canned	3 Whisky
1 Lancashire cheese	1 Sliced bread
3 Gin	1 Christmas pudding
1 Benadryl elixir	2 Cake decorations
1 Jam sponge pudding	1 Dripping
1 Cheese	1 Ground almonds
1 Beef sausages	1 Fish, canned
1 Margarine	1 Olive oil
1 Flavouring material	1 Gelatine
1 Chicken breast in natural juice	3 Dried Fruit
1 Zinc ointment	1 Saccharin tablets
1 Golden raising powder	2 Vinegar
1 Coffee	3 Plain flour
1 Custard powder	2 Blancmange powder
1 Semolina	1 Marmalade
3 Vegetables, dried	1 Salad cream
1 Cake	3 Potato crisps
1 Skimmed milk powder	1 Castor sugar
1 Tomato puree	2 Sweets
2 Bread	

The samples were submitted to the County Analyst for analysis and with the exception of those detailed below were reported to be genuine:—

<i>Type of Sample</i>	<i>Result of Analysis</i>	<i>Action Taken</i>
1 Small loaf of bread.	Contained 16 particles of charred oily substance.	Complainant and Bakery informed.
1 Large loaf of bread.	Contained 86 mgms. of slightly discoloured dough containing 2 mgms. mineral oil and 0.15 mgms. iron.	Complainant and Bakery informed.
1 Part loaf of brown bread.	Bottom crust had slight bitter taste, not identified chemically.	Complainant and Bakery informed.
1 Milk.	Deficient 20% milk fat and 8.7% solids-not-fat. Also contained 5.5% extraneous water.	Farmer prosecuted. Pleaded guilty. Fined £30 and costs

1 Chicken breasts in natural juice, canned.	Chicken content 86.1%, added water 14.1%. The words "natural juice" should not be used where added water is present. Should be called "Chicken breasts in chicken stock."	Importers communicated with.
1 Potato crisps.	Fat 51.8%, starch 37.7%, starch on fat free 78.2%. Where allowance is made for fat content, there is no evidence that the crisps are starch reduced, therefore claims that the product is "starch reduced" and "less fattening" are misleading.	Packer communicated with.
1 Cake.	Contained four light brown objects weight 3.4 grms. consisting of dough, corn-flour and sugar, saturated with 28% fat and containing numerous jute fibres.	Complainant informed; Bakery interviewed

HOUSING

Further progress was made in the survey of houses in multiple occupation until other more pressing duties brought the survey to a stop in the early summer. Of the houses so far inspected, the majority had reasonable facilities for the occupants. None were so far short of reasonable standards to require Management Orders.

The following tables show the work carried out during the year under this heading.

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

	Houses	Flats
(i) By the local authority	Nil	16
(ii) By other local authorities	Nil	Nil
(iii) By other bodies or persons	122	

1. Inspections of dwelling-houses during the year:—:

(1) (a)	Total No. of dwelling-houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	109
(b)	No. of inspections, formal or informal, made for the purpose	333
(c)	No. of dwelling-houses in (a) above found to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit	7
(2)	Total No. of dwelling-houses existing at end of year which were unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit	11

2. Houses Demolished:

Houses
Demolished

Displaced
Persons

during year
Families

In Clearance Areas:

(1) Houses unfit for human habitation ...	Nil	Nil	Nil
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc.	Nil	Nil	Nil
(3) Houses on land acquired under Section 43 (2), Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil	Nil

Not in Clearance Areas:

(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17 (1), Housing Act, 1957	5	1	1
(5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	Nil	Nil	Nil
(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts	Nil	Nil	Nil
(7) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders	Nil	Nil	Nil

3. Unfit houses closed:

(1) Under Sections 16 (4), 17 (1) and 35 (1), Housing Act, 1957	8	17	6
(2) Under Sections 17 (3) and 26 Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil	Nil
(3) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil	Nil

4. Unfit Houses made Fit and Houses in which Defects were Remedied:

By Owner

By Local
Authority

(1) After informal action by local authority ...	Nil	Nil
(2) After formal notice—		
(a) Under Public Health Acts	Nil	Nil
(b) Under Sections 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil
(3) Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957 ..	Nil	Nil

5. Unfit Houses in Temporary Use (Housing Act, 1957):

Position at end of year:		No. of Houses (1)	No. of separate dwellings contained in column (1) (2)
(1) Retained for temporary accommodation—			
(a) Under Section 48	... ..	Nil	Nil
(b) Under Section 17 (2)	... ..	Nil	Nil
(c) Under Section 46	... ..	Nil	Nil
(2) Licensed for temporary occupation under Sections 34 or 53		Nil	Nil

6. Purchase of Houses by Agreement:

Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Areas Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased during the year		No. of Houses (1)	No. of occupants of houses in Col. (1) (2)
... ..	... ..	Nil	Nil

7. Housing Act, 1949, and Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958—Improvements Grants, etc.:—

Action during year:—		Private bodies or individuals No. of dwelling houses or other build- ings affected	Local Authority No. of dwelling houses or other build- ings affected
(a) Submitted by private individuals to local authority	... ..	4	—
(b) Approved by local authority	...	3	—
(c) Submitted by local authority to Ministry		Nil	Nil
(d) Finally approved by Ministry	...	Nil	Nil
(e) Work Completed	... ..	3	Nil
(f) Additional separate dwellings included in (e) above	... ..	Nil	Nil
(g) Any other action taken under the Acts		Nil	Nil

8. House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959—Standard grants:

Action during year		No. of dwellings or other buildings affected
(a) Applications submitted to local authority	... ..	21
(b) Applications approved by local authority	... ..	21
(c) Work completed	... ..	22

9. Rent Act, 1957

The following table shows the work carried out under this Act:—

Applications for Certificates of Disrepair	...	...	1
Undertakings given by Landlords	...	...	Nil
Certificates issued	...	...	1
Certificates cancelled	...	...	Nil
Visits to premises	...	...	4
Certificates outstanding at end of year	...	...	7

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION

Public Health Act, 1936

Summary of visits and inspections

Drainage inspections and tests	...	...	371
Keeping of animals	...	...	38
Infectious Diseases and Food Poisoning			
Investigations	...	...	991
Moveable Dwellings	...	...	169
Nuisances (including re-visits)	...	...	218
Piggeries and stables	...	...	13
Public Conveniences	...	...	251
Smoke observations and investigations	...	...	46
Swimming Pools	...	...	74
Miscellaneous	...	...	592
Offensive accumulations	...	...	34
Dirty and/or Infested premises	...	...	27
Ditches and Streams	...	...	55

Summary of Defects remedied

Walls repaired	...	...	2
Windows and Doors repaired	...	...	7
Sinks renewed	...	...	2
Dampness abated	...	...	1
Water Closets repaired	...	...	4
Drains cleansed	...	...	32
Drains repaired	...	...	12
Dustbins provided	...	...	27
Offensive Accumulations removed	...	...	7
Ditches cleaned	...	...	1
Informal Notices served	...	77	
Abatement Notices served	...	1	

Disinfection and Disinfestation

Two houses were disinfected on account of infectious disease by means of formalin lamp and formalin spray. This procedure is adopted in cases of tuberculosis and non-notifiable diseases upon request.

No houses were found to need treatment for infestations.

Closet Accommodation

There are, in the Borough, approximately 16,040 fresh water closets. In addition, there were in use at the end of the year, 1 privy and 12 pail closets, all belonging to premises where no sewer is available. All the pail closets which serve houses in the rural fringe are emptied regularly by the Corporation.

Offensive Trades

One offensive trade was established, in newly constructed premises, for the processing of rabbit skins.

Public Conveniences

There are twenty-six Public Conveniences under the control of the Health Department.

Free washing facilities are provided at the majority of the conveniences. In some of the older ones it is impossible to provide such facilities without a major reconstruction. In all, ten conveniences are without any form of washing facilities.

Moveable Dwellings

The following table shows the licences issued and caravans stationed on sites at the year end :—

Number of residential site licences in force at the year end	...	...	1
Number of residential site licences issued in 1963	...	...	0
Number of caravans on licensed sites (Maximum during year)	...	...	44
Number of holiday site licences in force at year end	...	...	1
Number of holiday site licences issued in 1963	...	...	0
Number of caravans permitted on licensed holiday sites	...	...	13

Legal Proceedings :—

Failure to comply with Licence Conditions	...	...	...	1
Use of a caravan without Licence	...	...	...	1

Rodent Control

The work of rodent control continued throughout the year, the services of one operator being used on three days a week. Two hundred and nine infestations were dealt with. In addition to the visits of the rodent operator, the inspectors made thirty-six visits of an advisory nature.

		TYPE OF PROPERTY		
		Non-agricultural		Agricultural
		Dwelling houses	All other	
(a)	No. of properties in the district	12,672	2,360	21
(b)	No. of properties inspected	136	124	14
(c)	Total inspections carried out (incl. re-inspections)	281	248	19
(d)	No. of properties inspected which were found to be infested by:			
	Rats : major	—	—	—
	minor :	24	28	7
	Mice : major	—	—	—
	minor :	74	73	3
(e)	No. of infested properties treated	98	101	10
(f)	Total treatments carried out (inc. re-treatments)	107	115	17

Swimming Baths and Paddling Pools

There are two municipally owned swimming baths in the Borough. The details are as follows:

St. Annes Open Air Baths:

Capacity — 800,000 gallons.

Source of filling water — Sea Water.

Treatment — filtration and chlorination.

Rate of change — 5½ hourly.

Lytham Baths:

Capacity — 90,000 gallons.

Source of filling water — Sea Water.

Treatment — filtration and chlorination.

Rate of change — 3½ hourly.

Daily checks are taken at each pool and in addition samples of water from both baths are submitted for bacteriological examination. During the year 41 samples were taken, of which 37 were satisfactory.

Twelve samples were taken from swimming baths which are privately controlled. One unsatisfactory result was reported and found to be due to a failure of the chlorine supply. This was quickly remedied.

Paddling Pools

Fifteen samples of water from Council maintained Paddling Pools were submitted for examination. An arbitrary standard, of less than 100 coliform bacilli per millilitre, was adopted as showing a satisfactory water for paddling purposes. On this standard two samples were unsatisfactory.

Clean Air

Emission of smoke, at low level, from domestic premises again gave rise to many complaints. The uncertainty which has arisen with regard to the availability of some solid smokeless fuels has undoubtedly and understandably, led to a reluctance on the part of Local Authorities to press forward with smoke control areas.

It is a first principle that Local Authorities should be able to formulate their future proposals in this field, secure in the knowledge that decisions taken now will not place hardship upon the occupiers of properties in smoke control areas.

In December, 1963, the Ministry of Housing and Local Government issued a White Paper intended as an assessment of the probable availability of smokeless fuels in Great Britain during the coming decade. There are many who feel that more than this publication is needed to reassure and encourage Local Authorities who have their smoke control programmes under review.

Pet Animals Act, 1951

Six premises are licensed for the sale of pet animals. Seven visits were made to these premises during the year.

Diseases of Animals

With delegated authority from the Lancashire County Council, the provisions of the Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957, is enforced by the Council. The order requires the inspection and licensing of plant for the boiling of waste food.

The following table shows the action under this Order:—

Number of plants licensed at 1st April, 1963 ...	8
Number of plants licensed during the year ...	Nil
Number of licences cancelled during the year	1
Number of inspections of plant during the year	25
Number of prosecutions for offences	Nil

Factories Act, 1937-1961 — Part 1 of the Act

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	4	3	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	184	104	12	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	10	7	—	—
Total	198	114	12	—

2. Cases in which Defects were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sanitary Conveniences :					
(a) Insufficient	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b) Unsuitable or defective	12	6	Nil	8	Nil
(c) Not separate for sexes	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other offences against the Act	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	12	7	Nil	8	Nil

Shops Act, 1950

A total of 22 visits were made to shops for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of the above enactment. Several traders were warned where contraventions were reported. It must be said that the enforcement of certain sections of the Shops Act by the same Inspectors responsible for carrying out food hygiene duties is not helpful in creating a suitable atmosphere for the right approach to the educational aspect of food hygiene.

Legal proceedings against the occupiers of a shop for non-observance of the permitted hours on a Sunday, resulted in a fine of £4 being imposed.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Refuse Collection

At the year end, the vehicle fleet engaged in refuse collection comprised of four 32 cu. yd. capacity diesel-engined "Speedyload" vehicles, two 18/25 cu. yd. capacity diesel-engined "Paxit" vehicles and one petrol-engined moving-floor vehicle. One similar vehicle is kept as the fleet spare. Continuing the policy of fleet conversion to diesel-engined compression vehicles, the Council placed on order, for delivery in 1964, a 20 cu. yd. "Pakamatic" vehicle of the continuous loading type. This vehicle which has an overall width of only 6' 6" and a turning circle of 35 feet is specially designed to negotiate the narrow congested back streets at the rear of shops. Both the "Paxit" vehicles are designed to operate with 20 cu. ft. bulk container units in addition to the traditional 2½ or 3¼ cu. ft. dustbin.

The Borough's population continues to increase, thus expanding the bulk of refuse the Department is called upon to collect. The increased quantity of refuse was again absorbed within the existing rounds and a minimum weekly service provided throughout the year to every premise in the Borough. Most hotels and shops were provided with a minimum twice-weekly routine collection. Additional collections were provided upon payment and trade refuse collected where agreement was reached as to quantity and charge. A separate free paper salvage collection was maintained throughout the year to shop and business premises. A "special" collection service, which provides for the collection and disposal of material not catered for in the "house" or "trade" refuse sections, has operated for the past four years. Upon payment, the Department undertakes a great variety of tasks within the framework of this service. It is proving increasingly popular, over 700 such collections being made in 1963.

The following table shows the fleet's fuel consumption as compared with previous years. It should be borne in mind that in the year 1959/60, all the vehicles were petrol engined. The increased fleet mileage is accounted for by the longer haul for all the vehicles who have to tip at the Westby site, where land reclamation is taking place in a disused clay quarry working. This has been necessary as the Refuse Handling Plant closed on the 4th December, 1963, when the works of modernisation commenced.

		1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	1963/64
FUEL (in galls.)	...	11,698	9,841	9,237	9,071	8,948
MILEAGE	...	65,990	61,648	57,790	61,260	70,947
M.P.G.	...	5.6	6.3	6.25	6.75	7.92
Weight of Refuse collected (in tons)	...	12,511	13,126	13,466	13,961	14,491

Once again the weight of refuse collected has increased, this year by 530 tons. With the increasing bulk of refuse nationally, the trend in most districts is for actual weight collected to decrease. Both bulk and weight of refuse collected increases annually in this area, a clear indication of the fast increasing demands on the Department's resources. With considerable new development now in progress at the rear of Ansdell Ward and extensive development expected in Lytham, one realises that before long it will be necessary to expand the vehicle fleet to meet the increased demand.

The following table relates to weight of refuse collected:

				Tons	Weight per thousand R. P. per day
1958-59	...	...	...	11,994	20 cwts.
1959-60	...	...	...	12,511	21.7 cwts.
1960-61	...	...	...	13,126	22.4 cwts.
1961-62	...	...	...	13,466	20.05 cwts.
1962/63	...	...	...	13,961	21.2 cwts.
1963/64	...	...	...	14,491	21.9 cwts.

The following tables show the cost of refuse collection and disposal for the past three years.

Gross Expenditure		1961/62	1962/63	1963/64
Refuse collection	...	31,760	34,638	39,024
Refuse disposal	...	13,332	13,895	13,373
Totals	...	<u>45,092</u>	<u>48,533</u>	<u>52,397</u>

Income				
Refuse collection	...	855	848	1,018
Refuse disposal	...	3,859	3,583	2,557
Totals	...	<u>4,714</u>	<u>4,431</u>	<u>3,575</u>

Net Expenditure				
Refuse collection	...	30,905	33,790	38,006
Refuse disposal	...	9,473	10,312	10,816
Totals	...	<u>40,378</u>	<u>44,102</u>	<u>48,822</u>

Net Cost per 1,000 population				
Refuse collection	...	853	944	1,046
Refuse disposal	...	261	278	297
Totals	...	<u>1,114</u>	<u>1,222</u>	<u>1,343</u>

Net cost per ton			
Refuse collection	...	45s. 11d.	48s. 10d. 52s. 5d.
Refuse disposal	...	14s. 1d.	14s. 4d. 14s. 11d.
<hr/>			
Totals	...	60s. 0d.	63s. 2d. 67s. 4d.
<hr/>			

The total net cost of refuse collection increased by 3s. 7d. per ton. Wage increases during the year and the loan charges on new vehicles account for this increase.

Refuse Disposal

On the 9th May, 1963, work commenced upon the excavations for the new refuse reception hopper house, which is part of the work of modernising the Refuse Handling Plant. By the 4th December, 1963 sufficient progress had been made to necessitate the closure of the Works to enable the dismantling of the old machinery. By the end of the financial year under review, the modernisation scheme was well advanced and it was anticipated that the new works would be ready to receive refuse by July, 1964. These works, together with the new welfare block will provide a fully mechanised and modern handling plant which will ultimately be capable of handling 80 tons per day of crude refuse.

During the period of plant closure, all the Borough's refuse has been controlled tipped at a disused clay working at Peel. This site was expected to suffice until May, 1964, when it would be necessary to re-open the land reclamation site in Saltcotes Road for the final weeks of plant closure.

The net cost of refuse disposal increased during the year, by 5d. per ton, but is still 5d. per ton cheaper than in the year 1960/61.

Salvage

The following table shows the income from salvaged material as compared with the previous year:—

				1963/64			1962/63		
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Baled Waste Paper	...	...	...	1,098	0	0	1,211	8	0
Baled Destructor Scrap	1,302	0	0	2,026	15	0
Cinders	8	0	0	127	0	0
Metal and Rags	142	0	0	209	18	0
Miscellaneous	7	0	0	7	19	0
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TOTALS				2,557	0	0	3,583	0	0
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The reduction of income from the sale of salvage is accounted for by the closure of the Handling Plant in December, 1963. The financial year finishes on the 31st March, 1964, and, therefore, a quarter's income was lost.

